with other dangerous responsibilities in or-der to relieve this House of a duty imposed on it by the Constitution.

THE PACIFIC BOADS.

Resolution Introduced by Mr. Pettigrew-The Companies' Proposition. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Following is the concurrent resolution regarding the Pacific railways, introduced by Senator Pettigrew: "Resolved, That the President is hereby required to employ counsel for the purpose of bringing suit against the directors and stockholders of the Union and Central Paciof bringing suit against the directors and stockholders of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, who received the stock of said roads without paying cash for the same; also, to recover from the directors, officers and stockholders of said roads such sums of money as were stolen by them or diverted or controverted to any unlawful purpose and therefore not placed in the sinking fund as required by law, and the Fresident is hereby authorized to pay to said attorneys the sum of 5 per cent. of all sums recovered from said directors or stockholders. The Attorney-general is also to foreclose the mortgage on the roads at the earliest possible date, and to take steps to pay off the prior encumbrances on said roads, and to use the sinking fund for the purpose of ascertalining the amount of money belonging to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads that had been invested in branch lines and the amount of bonds and stock of other companies now the property of said roads, and to take steps to secure the government interest therein; to ascertain the amount of land now the property of said roads, and recover the same and protect the government interest in connection therewith.

"For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The House committee on Pacific railroads

The House committee on Pacific railroads gave a hearing to-day to representatives of the companies. E. Ellery Anderson, receiver and government director of the Union Pacific; A. A. H. Boissevain, who represents large foreign holdings of the same company, and C. H. Tweed, of the Central Pacific, presented the proposition of the corporations to settly the government debts by the payment of the principal thereon, an ar-rangement by which the Union Pacific would pay the United States about \$33,000,would pay the United States about \$33,000,000, and the Central Pacific about \$27,000,000. Representatives of large interests in New York city have communicated with Chairman Reilly, among them President Fitzgerald, of the Mercantile Trust Company, and J. P. Morgan, a member of the reorganization committee, whose dispatches were read to-day, asserting that a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept cash payment of the principal of the Union Pacific debt in full satisfaction of all claims upon it would be accepted and carried out by the payment of the principal of the Union Pacific debt in full satisfaction of all claims upon it would be accepted and carried out by the company. The proposition was formally made by Mr. Boissevain for the Union Pacific to-day. Mr. Anderson sald that the recommittal of the Reilly bill by the House without action, and the failure of Congress to give the executive branch of the government any instructions as to the protection of government interests, left the whole matter in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Central Pacific representative, Mr. Tweed, was not prepared to make the same proposal in behalf of that company, but said if the parties who might advance the principal of the debt could be protected by holding the government lien as security for their advances the same terms could be carried out by the Central Pacific. Such security was necessary, in his opinion, on account of existence of the liens prior to the government lien. The result of such a plan, he argued, would be to protect the government against its obligations to pay the currency sixes.

The President to-day appointed J. H. Nelson Patrick, of Omaha, Neb., government director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

WORK OF THE HOUSE. slative Appropriation Bill Co sidered All Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The legislative appropriation bill, to which the House devoted to-day in committee of the whole, was completed, save for the paragraph relating to the Pension Office. Several amendments were agreed to, among them to allow the public printer to bid for the work of publishing the Patent Office Gazette; to allow courts of appeals to use half the surplus fees of the clerk's office and courts for the purchase of law books; to establish a refinery at Helena. Mont., assay office for separating gold and silver and moiding them into ingots, bars, etc., and to refer the claims of the merokee nation for moneys due under early treaties to the Attorney-general for review. A bill to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver was passed. An arrangement was made by which debate on the paragraphs relating to the Pension Office should be limited to one hour and a half, and then, after a short statement by mr. Dingley in criticism of the appropriation of \$500,000 for special examiners in the field, the committee rose. It was arranged that Wednesday of publishing the Patent Office Gazette: to tee rose. It was arranged that Wednesday instead of to-morrow should be given to the District of Columbia. The Senate amendments to the Chicago public building bill

were agreed to.

Nomination Rejected. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The Senate committee on judiciary to-day decided to reject the nomination of William M. Campbell, appointed United States marshal of Minnesota, to succeed J. Adam Bede, of Duluth. It will be remembered that Bede resigned during the compaign because, as a federal official, some objection was made to his taking part in the campaign in violation of the previous order. Campbell was opposed by a faction of Democrats headed by national committeeman M. Doran. The charges made against Campbell related to personal transactions rather than to public matters. He was formerly United States marshal at i for the past two years had been chairman of the Chippewa Indian commission. resigned during the compaign because, as

Protest Against a Contractor. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 -Secretary Carisle has received a protest from Postmaster Nolan, of Evansville, against the award of the contract for painting the postoffice building to a Fort Wayne contractor. The bld of the Fort Wayne contractor was much lower than that of any man in Evansville, but the labor organizations of Evansville protest that the Fort Wayne man will employ nonunion labor. Representative Taylor, who presented Mr. Nolan's protest, joined the postmaster in the assertion that the award of the contract to an enemy of organized labor, if not promptly corrected, will work havoe among the local Democracy.

General Bussey Injured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Oan. Cyrus Bussey, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was knocked down by a fast-driven sleigh late this afternoon and trampled on by the horse attached to it. He has a bad scalp wound and it is thought he may have been injured internally. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital and until an examination is made the physicians cannot say whether or not he will re-

At a late hour to-night General Bussey was resting easily. His condition is con-sidered serious, but not critical. He will remain at the hospital for the present, as his family is absent from the city.

Spurious Cheese. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Secretary Mcrton is in receipt of a communication from the New York Produce Exchange inclosing to him copies of circulars received by that body from the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, limited, London, calling attention to the increasing importation of spurious cheese, otherwise "margarine" and "filled cheese," chiefly from Germany, to the United States for Edam, Goude and Cheedar shapes. The circular warns the trude against this article as being certainly sold to the public as genuise, and says that this com-

Civil Service Law Violated. WASHINGTON, Feb. II.-The civil-service commission completed its investigation of the San Francisco custom house. The report has not been made public, but, it is understood, sustains the charges of partisan removals and other violations of the civi-service laws. Complaints of this character were filed at the bureau, but Collector Wise denied them. Several other offices in that neighborhood have also been

pound is calculated greatly to injure the business of sound and wholesome cheese.

investigated by the committee General Notes. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Senator Sherman to-day introduced a bill to provide for an additional circuit judge in the Sixth ju-

Secretary Carlisle has appointed and commissioned E. C. Johnson, of Port Townsend, Wash., formerly chief of the sugar bounty division, as chief of the income-tax division, Treasury Department.

The subcommittee of the House committee on appropriations, which has in charge the general deficiency bill, has decided to incorporate in the bill the item of 200,000 for the Tennessee Exposition of 1898, asked for by Representative Washing-

MISS GING'S MURDER

BROTHER PITTED AGAINST BROTH-ER IN A SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

Incidents Leading to the Killing of the Minneapolis Dressmaker Related by Adrian Hayward.

DRAMATIC SCENES IN COURT

MOTHER OF WITNESS AND MURDER-ER SOBS IN ARMS OF BOTH.

Harry Urged to Look His Accuser in the Eye-Strong Testimony Unshaken by Cross-Examination.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11 .- Adry Hayward, he brother of the man accused of murdering Catherine Ging, was in the court room to-day fifteen minutes before the trial began. His wife sat beside him with traces of recent tears on her cheeks, but Adry maintained a mask of smiles and joviality. When Harry was brought in by the deputies the eyes of the two brothers met, but there was no sign of recognition other than a smile of commiseration on the face of Harry. Dr. Thedus T. Hayward, the third brother, was present and visibly more cordial to Harry than to Adry. It is understood that he will go on the stand and swear that his brother Adry is mentally incapable and, in fact, msane. When asked this morning whether he would be a witness he refused to either affirm or deny the report, and when further questioned as to whether Adry is insane he replied: "If he is not he's been very near it several times in the past.'

The direct examination of ex-Mayor Eus-

tis was resumed at the opening of the court with the story of his interview in the Onelda Block with Harry Hayward about the loans made to Miss Ging. Mr. Erwin interposed an objection that the information had been obtained under duress, but this was overrruled, and the ex-Mayor repeated the now familiar story. The cross-examination developed nothing but objections from the State, which were sustained and exceptions noted by the defense.

Adrian Hayward was then called to the stand, and a buzz of subdued interest went stand, and a buzz of subdued interest went around the court room. He stated that he was thirty-three and Harry twenty-nine years of age. He had come to Minneapolis twenty-five years ago from Macoupin county, Illinois, where he was born. He was married and had two children. He was employed in his father's office, where be transacted most of the loan and rental business. Harry was not employed there, but often came to the office. Harry had told him that last summer and fall he was engaged in loaning money on diamonds. Harry had also told him that he gambled some, He had told him of having loaned money for Miss Ging and having gambled her motey. At this point Mr. Erwin arose and impress-At this point Mr. Erwin arose and impressively said: "I with to cuter an objection here. 'This witness has a delusion on this subject and is, in fact, insane."
"I don't see," said the court, "that he's any more insane than some of the attorneys in this case."
"I take an exception to the court," "I take an exception to the court's rul

ing," retorted Erwin, 'and to the court's remark before this jury." With this shot he sat down and the examination proceeded. THE MURDER PROPOSITION. "He told me," continued Adry, "that she held some notes secured by a mortgage on a flour mill at Hamel and asked me to go out with him to Hamel and see about it. We drove out, and though I advised him against the loan, he made it. Three weeks later he came in and said he had been very lucky, as the mill had burned and he would probably get the money to handle. About probably get the money to handle. About the middle of September he asked me if I wanted to make good money. I said yes, and he said I could get about \$2,000 if I was not too particular. He asked me if I was willing to kill a woman for \$2,000. I said I was not willing to kill anybody. He said it was easy to do it and nobody would be suspicious of me, as they only locked up a set of criminals who had been convicted of crime before. After that he said he know crime before. After that he said he knew a hackman that would do anything for him. He said it would be easy to kill her in a hack, and, if necessary, the hackman could be killed, too. I asked him if the hackman had a family and he said he did. I then said it would be an awful thing to kill a woman, let alone a hackman. After that he suggested getting her drowned in a lake, but that looked too much like suicide and he gave it up. Then he wondered how she would fall if he took her buggy riding and they should strike a bowider, whether she would fall in or out. He talked about getting her tangled up in the lines and having the horse run away."

Adry then told how, on the morning of

Nov. 6, Harry had come to his flat. took out a package of money," continued Adry, "and asked me if my vault was open. I said no; it was election day. I went with him to breakfast and he asked me to say nothing of the money, as he was supposed to be 'busted.' He also showed me a pawn ticket and three diamond rings. Then he said he was through with me, and that I had not any nerve. He had found a man, however, who had nerve, an ex-policeman named C. A. Blixt. He showed me the bills again and I made a play to grab them. One of them looked like a hundred-dollar bill. All the rest looked like one-dollar bills. Later in the day he told Albert Johnson in our office that he was going into the mil-linery and dressmaking business with a little woman who was smart and knew all about it. Johnson advised him not to, as sooner or later the woman would do him

THE LIFE INSURANCE. Turning to the question of life insurance the witness said: "He said the dressmaker had been in the New York Life office and had passed the examination all right, but there was some mistake about the papers and they had to be sent back. She had made a mistake in getting a \$5,000 instead of a \$7,000 policy. He was quite angry and said:

"'Blank her! Die hardly ever swore.)
The fool; I'll kill her now anyhow. If I
don't get even a cent. I'll make more out of it now that she's made such a out of it.'
"Then he went into father's office and

made out three notes on blank forms. These were signed on a Saturday. Harry told 'I guess I'll have you sign them as a witness.' I said I guess not. I won't have anything to do with it'. Then Harry said: 'I'll get Jack for one, then, and Blixt for the other. If you don't want to sign them you'd better get out of here.' I then left to do some collecting and went home to luncheon. He told me on Monday that the notes were signed. "On Tuesday he wanted me to let him have a large bill for some one-dollar bills. I gave him a \$20 and a \$50 bill. The next

day he wanted me to take fifty \$1 bills to the bank, get a draft and then change my mind and get other money in their place. He offered me a dollar to do it, but I refused. He was quite angry and finally I took the money myself and used it from time to time. The next day was Friday. Harry came into the office and asked if was not time to sacrifice the dressmaker, I said:

"'Harry, you're not going to kill the dressmaker, are you? "Yes, we are. She'll have to be the victim this time, he replied. "Harry, you must not do it; it's awful." "'She's got to go this time,' he replied.
"'Harry, you must not do this, If you

don't quit this idea I'll report you.' I "His hands were clutching me as I said that and he looked wild. I am not naturally afraid of anybody, but I was afraid of him then. I moved slowly to where my coat and hat were hanging and was just making for the door when Harry came after me quick. I told him I was going out to walk until he cooled off. I went to my rooms and got my revolver and finally went back to the office. Harry was still there, but was cocher. I repeated to Harry that he must not think of such a thing. He said it was nothing to kill people. He had caused the death of three

move to have that struck out," said attorney Erwin.
"Denied." said the court, promptly.

"GO OUT AND KILL SOME ONE."

and would say nothing more. He also had caused a fire in the East where the loss was \$45,000. He said he got \$2 for doing it. He said there was nothing in haunting people. I had told him that if he killed her she would haunt him. He said: 'People may dream of such things, but if you had any nerve you would go out and kill somebody. It don't make any difference who, so you kill somebody. Kill a cripple. Its better for them to die than to live, anyway. Go out and kill some one and I will give you \$100."

you \$100."

"I asked him how he would know that I had done it, and he said he would see it in the papers. I said I would not do it. That was the last conversation I had with him. I did not want to say anything about it, as it was a family affair, but I went and told Elder Stewart—"

"Hold on, there," said Mr. Erwin, "we object as immaterial."

The objection was sustained, but Adry was allowed to state that he made a communication to Mr. Stewart. Then the witness continued: "On the Saturday following Harry walked along with me as I was mak-

Harry walked along with me as I was making some collections. He said: 'You'd better be a little careful where you are for the next three or four days; something may happen.' I talked to him all I could, and told him he must not think of such a thing. That evening he came to my flat and said That evening he came to my flat and said I had better take my wife and go to the theater. I told him I would do as I—pleased. He said something might happen, and that my wife's evidence as to my whereabouts would be no good. I stayed at home all the evening. The next morning Harry saw me out looking for a paper. He He smiled and asked me if I thought something had happened.

"Shortly after half past 7 on the night of the murder Harry came to my flat and asked me for \$5. I gave it to him, and then he said: 'You'd better go to the theater to-night. Take your wife and go. Something is going to happen.'

"He seemed a little excited. It was one of the few times I ever saw him excited.

of the few times I ever saw him excited. I took him by the arm and tried to detain him. He shook himself loose and said: 'I've no time to fool now; I'm in a hurry.' wife sat there rocking the baby. Then asked me to go into his room, about and see if his revolver was under his ow. I refused, and then he asked me to raise the curtain in my room, so that he could see the light about 10 o'clock. refused to that. Then he went away. I asked my wife if she did not want to go and make a visit to her father. At first she sald she was too tired, but we finally went When we got home, or shortly afterwards I heard a quick step in the hallway and then saw a light in Harry's room. I heard when Harry came to the door and said:
"'Something has happened. M'ss Ging
has been murdered. She was found stone
dead in the road near Lake Calhoun." "He asked me to come into his flat, and I did so. He got out his revolver and cleaned it. There was very little dirt on it. As he was doing this he said: 'It's just like picking up money.' Then he lay down on the lounge, with his overcoat over him. I went back to my flat. We got up early the payt morning to get a paper." next morning to get a paper.

A DRAMATIC SCENE. There was a dramatic scene after court adjourned. The mother of the two boys, one the accuser and the other the accused, was in the court room and had heard the story that fell from the lips of her eldest born. She was torn by conflicting emotions, apparently not knowing to which of her two sons to turn. Finally she put an arm around the neck of each and attempted to draw them together, the tears streaming down her face. But Adry would not thus be reconciled. He tore himself away from the motherly embrace and, with a gasping sob, went out of the court room, while the deputy put the handcuffs on Harry and led him back to the jail.

"Look him in the eye, Harry; look him in

from the knot of people around the prisoner and were spoken by the mother of Harry Hayward during the most exciting moment of the trial to-day. Never had there been such a crowd. The court room was packed to suffocation and everything was repressed. There was an air almost of terror in the atmosphere. The faces of the people bore under great mental disturbance Gradually from the time that W. W. Erwin had taken Adry Hayward for cross-examination feeling had been growing. It reached its height when Mr. Erwin asked Adry to explain how his brother had acted when he had told him he would hang if he persisted

in following out his scheme Adry explained how his brother had turned black in the face with passion; how he had bent toward him and passed his ingers around his neck and over his In order to explain it more fully and make fore the experts, Mr. Erwin asked him to illustrate the action. The witness stepped easily from his chair to the table at which Mr. Erwin and the prisoner sat. He went over the story and explained his brother's action. As he bent over his face was only a few feet from that of his brother, and, facing him, Harry sat somewhat limp in his chair, leaning back. Every eye was raised from its seat. There was a rustle of excitement about Harry. "Look him in the eye, Harry; look him in the eye," cried the mother.

COULD NOT CATCH ADRY'S EYE. Harry did not move. His mother shook him and he aroused himself, and, leaning far back over the table toward his brother, his head on his hands, tried to catch his brother's eye. Adry was talking so rapidly and excitedly that he did not see him, and Harry could not catch his glance. He slid back in his chair and looked at his mother as if to say that he was not equal to it. If that eye could have controlled the elder brother in the past it had grown powerless.

The day was filled with exciting incidents.

Once, when Mr. Erwin asked if he had any affection for his brother he replied that he had. Then he asked, knowing Mr. Erwin's intention, if Mr. Erwin would have gone and told anybody if he had been in his position. Mr. Erwin was a trifle excited, and asked the court if he might answer. and, to his surprise, the court answered that he might. Then, for a moment, all his pent-up feelings burst forth in a short, scathing sentence, in which he gave Adry to understand that if he thought his brother was crazy or intending guilt he would we moved heaven and earth to prevent It was a startling scene for a moment. The cross-examination of Adry was exhaustive. At times Adry grew vexed and flung retorts at the attorney, at no time, however, showing himself lacking me He did show some animus against Harry, lowever, at various times, but in all the long examination he did not contradict his original story, told in the morning. The in efforts to obtain results from his experts, but apparently he failed. Adry, however, made hardly as good a witness as Blixt, for the reason that he talked too He repeated his story on cross-examination almost word for word like his morning testimony. In fact, he pieased the State, and, as far as could be seen, when the last question was asked him he was unshaken and his story was intact. Mr. Erwin tried to make him state that he believed Harry had a gang of which the witness was afraid, but Adry scouted the idea, and said he thought the gang was a fabrication of Harry's.

The most dramatic and affecting seems The most dramatic and affecting scen occurred on adjournment. Hardly had the

crowd began to push toward the doors than Adry Hayward pushed his way to his mother's side. Mrs. Hayward turned and the tears sprang to her eyes as she leaned forward into Adwi's arrest and the tears sprang to her eyes as she leaned forward into Adwi's arrest and the second statement of the second seco forward into Adry's arms. Tenderly the son kissed his mother, who sobbed out:
"Adry, Adry, how could you, how could you do it?" referring to the testimony he had just placed on record against his brother's life. Adry was visibly affected and, placing his hand to his eyes, his one arm encircling his mother's form, replied: "I had to, mother; it was my duty." Then placing his hand caressingly upon her shoulwho stood by during this affecting scene, stepped forward and pushed Adry's hand "Don't, Adry. Can't you see you are ex-citing her?" Adry fell back and Mrs. Hayward stood sobbing for a time in Harry's arms. Then her sister advanced and led her from the room. led her from the room.

It developed late to-night that extraordinary precautions are being taken with the Hayward jury. In addition to the three deputy sheriffs, who are always on duty with the jury, two policemen have been detailed as an extra guard. Whenever the jury moves from one place to another, a three county graphers and cries of

has been added. McKinley Will Speak on Lincoln. ALEANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The Unconditional Republican Club, of this city, will give a dinner in honor of Lincoln's birthday to-morrow evening, at which many prominent Republicans will be present. Governor McKinley, of Ohio, will lay aside his favorite subject and speak on "Lin-coin's Reliance Upon the People." Senator Cullom, of Illionis, will devote himself en-tirely to "Lincoin," and Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, will eulogize "Grant and Lincoln."

threatening crowd gathers and cries of "Hang him, hang him" are heard on all sides. In view of these facts an extra guard

Husband's Calcined Magnesia. "He said," continued the witness, "that he had killed two persons in the East, and he had killed a third. He stopped there with registered trade-make label.

REPUBLICAN CONTESTANT. Minority Report of Committee on

THE HOUSE GIVES HIS SEAT TO THE

Election Finally Adopted by the Close Vote of 45 to 41.

MR. WISHARD'S LEGISLATIVE AP-PORTIONMENT DECIDED UPON.

CAUCUS IN SESSION

Pure Food Bill in Senate-House Fixes the Age of Consent at Eighteen.

The House finally settled the Miller-Bowers contest yesterday afternoon by seating Francis Miller, the Republican who was contesting the seat of Bowers, the Democrat. The entire afternoon was taken to the case, and perhaps half of the Rpublican members had something to say on one side or the other. The minority report of the election committee, as before, favored the seating of Miller, and the House adopted this report, as an amendment, by a vote of 45 to 41, afterwards concurring in the amended report by a 51 to 28 vote. The vote on the minority report, seating Miller, was as fol-

Ayes-Allen, Allison, Beeker, Binkley, Blakely, Boardman, Booher, Coates, Culbert, Davis, Elliott, Farrell, Finkbiner, G.bson, Davis, Elliott, Farrell, Finkbiner, G.bson, Gregg, Hamrick, Harris, Harrison of Elkhart, Holloway, Heslar, Hunt, Kamp, Lambert, Loyd, Longwell, McCaskey, McGregor, McIntosh, Merritt, Moore, Newhouse, Nicholson, O'Brien, Poindexter, Porter, Remy, Reynolds, Smith of Huntington, Smith of Tipton, Spaulding, Stewart, Stutesman, Terhune, Welch and Willoughby, Total, 45.

Noes—Adams of Parke, Barber, Billingsly, Blue, Bobilya, Bohannon, Cardwill, Crozier, Dinwiddle, Duncan, Feist, Floyd, Fowler, Grimm, Grimes, Hanna, Harrison of Shelby, Howe, Hundley, Hunter, Kell, Leedy, Lor-Howe, Hundley, Hunter, Kell, Leedy, Loring, McBeth, McGeath, McCrea, Melendy, Pettit, Remington, Robinson, Spitler, Stakebake, Stetler, Stotsenberg, Swope, Thomas, Van Arsdel, Vonnegut, White, Williams and Williams

Miller was sworn in by Acting Speaker Merritt after the amended report had been concurred in.

The committee made a somewhat similar report to that of a few weeks ago, the minority report favoring the seating of Miller, the Republican. Three members, Messrs, Hunt, Binkley and Reynolds, signed the minority report, which showed among other facts the illegality of votes cast by paupers, two of whom are insane. Mr. Crozier, chairright should be abridged because that man was so unfortunate as to be a member of a county asylum. Mr. Barber also had his speech written out. Messrs. Hunter, Binkley, Holloway, Hundley, Howe, Stakebake and others spoke, the Martinsville gentleman bringing in the famous Morgan county brass band into the cortroversy for the pur-poses of illustration. Mr. Stutesman thought poses of illustration. Mr. Stittesman thought it a case for the exercise of great care. While Mr. Crozier had protested against the introduction and consideration of the three disputed ballots by themselves, he had gone on to argue that these ballots should not be counted because they bore distinguishing marks. Mr. Stutesman showed that the marks. Mr. Stutesman showed that the committee was a unit in determining the fate of all the ballots except the three exhibited on the floor of the House. Why should the House, then, not pass on these three ballots? Mr. Robinson argued in behalf of sustaining the majority report, holding that the House could not act intelligently on the case except on the advice of the committee which had devoted so much time to the case. Mr. Moore spoke for the minority. the case. Mr. Moore spoke for the minority report, and Mr. Allen put his hope in the same report. Two Democrats and three Resame report. Two Democrats and three Republicans, he said, signed the majority report, while three Republicans put their names to the minority report. Mr. Hundley questioned the propriety of Congressman-elect Watson appearing on the floor in behalf of Miller, and Mr. Stutesman and others jumped up to defend the summed up to defend the said of the said half of Miller, and Mr. Stutesman and others jumped up to defend the statesman who defeated Holman. Mr. Stutesman brought out an acknowledgment that the Congressman-elect has as much right as counsel to the floor as Mr. Curtis, the ex-Speaker of the House, who is counsel for the contestee. Mr. Stakebake se'zed the floor in behalf of the majority, but added nothing to the sum of information. Mr. McIntosh argued in favor of the House consmering the three ballots that were brought to the floor of the pallots that were brought to the floor of the After the vote which seated Mr. Miller a motion was made by Mr. Allen to reconsider, in order to clinch the decision, but this was lost. Mr. Bowers surrendered his seat to Mr. Miller, and the House then ad-

SENATOR CRANOR'S FEE BILL.

Does Away with County Salaries and Substitutes Full Fee List. The investigations that Senator Craner has been conducting on the subject of fees materialized yesterday in the shape of a straight fee bill for the compensation of the five county officers-clerks, auditors, recorders, treasurers and sheriffs. Senator Cranor states that his bill provides compensation for every service performed by a county officer. The difficulty with the old fee schedule, Senator Cranor states, was that no fee was provided for many services, and where no compensation was provided the officers charged what they wanted to. The schedule of fees for the clerk covers twenty-two typewritten pages. As compared with the old schedule the Cranor schedule represents a reduction of about 25

In the offices of the county auditors the principal work consists of the preparation of the tax duplicate. For this work the Cranor bill provides that the auditor shall receive 15 cents each for the first 5,000 descriptions, 10 cents for the next 5,000 descriptions, 5 cents for the next 15,000 de-scriptions and 2 cents for all descriptions in excess. It is also provided that the audi-tor shall have 1 per cent, from the hand-ling of the school fund, and \$4 for the issue of each liquor license and 10 cents a hundred words for copying. Other specific fees are fixed for other services. The bill provides that the treasurer shall have 1½ per cent, for the collection of the first \$100,000, one-half of 1 per cent, for the collection of the next \$400,000 and one-fourth of 1 per cent, for the collection taxes in excess amounts. It is also provided that the treasover shall have 6 per cent for the collection of delinquent taxes. The tees of the recorder for recording a deed or mortgage is reduced from a dollar to 75 cents for instruments of less than six

hundred words, and for documents of greater length the recorder is to charge 10 cents a hundred words for the excess.

The fees provided for the sheriff under the old schedule are not greatly reduced. The price of mileage from 15 to 10 cents a mile. price of interage from is to a cellect fees not provided in the bill. The first offense is made punishable by a fine of from \$50 to \$1.000. The second offense is made a felony. punishable by not to exceed five years in State's prison and forfeiture of office. Senator Cranor states that under the provisions of this bill the clerks and auditors of the State would receive about the same compensation on the average that they would under the fee and salary bill that has been introduced in the House by the subcommittee of the committee on fees and salaries. The difference, he claims, is that under his bill compensation will be equalized, and an officer will be paid for exactly what he does and for nothing more. The sheriff's office, he states, will be made a better office. As it is, he claims, the sheriffs cannot make a living.

THE AGE OF CONSENT.

House Fixes It at Eighteen-What the House Has Accomplished. The House resumed its hum-drum routine yesterday morning, passing bills from second to third reading. Half the session has been

the House assembled four days earlier than the present body. The House has passed twenty-four bills, killed 120 and passed thirteen Senate measures. Marion county's representatives have introduced sixty-one, Mr. Van Arsdel leading with twenty-four, Mr. Van Arsdel leading with twenty-four, Mr. Leedy following with thirteen, Mr. McGregor eleven, Mr. Boardman ten, Mr. Vonnegut two and Mr. Adams one. The following Representatives have presented no bills at all: Messra Bowers, Cooley, Terrell, Hanna, Higbee, Jackson, Simmons and Willengeber.

yesterday and the age is now fixed at eighteen, an amendment to this effect being carried by a vote of 63 to 8. The bill is ing carried by a vote of 63 to 8. The bill is defective, however, and will have to be considered again by committee. It does not speak of "unmarried" females under eighteen in defining the rape.

The dog tax bill of Mr. Remington was debated at some length before it went to third reading. The present law is amended so that the publishing of names of all dog owners in county papers is required. Mr. owners in county papers is required. Mr. Pettit's amendment to Grimes's toll-road bill was defeated. It provided that toll roads should not be less than twelve feet in width with at least twelve inches of gravel in the center of the road. The other bills that went to third reading are as follows:

No. 179, by Stakebake—Prohibiting hauling over turnpikes at certain times, when the road is being improved.

No. 291, by Loring—Relating to the employment of teachers by township trustees.

No. 413, by Beeker—Fixing the number of trustees of Purdue University, six to be appointed by the Governor, two to be named by the State Board of Agriculture and one by the State Horticultural Society. No two are to be from the same congressional dis Mr. Cardwill's bill, permitting cities to license vehicles, was referred back to the committee on cities and towns.

PURE FOOD BILL IN A STORM. Roughly Handled by the Senate, but It Is Still on the Calendar.

There were a large number of bills up on second reading in the Senate yesterday, most of which were passed to engrossment. Senator Ellison's pure food bill encountered rough weather when it was called up, and the indications for a time were that the bill would be indefinitely postponed. Senator LaFollette moved to amend the bill so as to eliminate the provision that there shall be no coloring matter placed in oleomargarine to give it the complexion of butter, and the Senate appeared to favor the change. Senator LaFollette called attention to other provisions of the bill that appeared unnecessarily stringent, notably that which provides that hotels and restaurants that use oleomargarine shall have the fact plainly placarded so that every one can see it. Senator Ellison was not disposed to accept any amendments, and after the bill had been before the Senate for half an hour Senator Crumpacker moved that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed. This motion was opposed by Senator Holler, who claimed the bill was a good one, and that it ought to pass with possibly a few minor amendments. The bill was finally recommitted to the committee on agriculture, with instructions to soften some of the more rigorous provisions.
Senator Duncan had serious objections to the bill of Senator LaFollette amending the voluntary associations act and adding supplemental sections. He was opposed the section that authorizes the formation of man of the elections committee, read a lengthy report, substantially the same as that rendered when the matter was up before. He insisted that no man's electoral right should be abridged because that many the section that authorizes the formation of companies to insure doctors against malpractice suits, and to the section that authorizes the formation of companies for the purpose of buying and selling state, county, municipal and all other bonds, of borrowing and loaning money, of buying and selling and loaning money, of buying and selling promissory notes, bills of exchange, accounts, choses in action, fees and all other evidence of indebtedness, and of buying and selling real estate and personal property. The bill has a clause repealing all laws in conflict with the bill, and Senator Duncan took the ground that this clause would re peal all laws under which the State banking institutions were organized. The bil was referred back to the committee on judiciary for their opinion as to whether this would be the case.

APPORTIONMENT BILL. Joint Caucus Accepts 1. and It Will Be Passed by a Party Vote. There was a general desire on the part of the Republican Senators and Representatives to attend the meeting to-night of the State Lincoln League, and the joint caucus that was called for to-night was held last night. Senator Wishard, addressing the caucus, stated that there was no opposition to his bill, introduced some time ago, repealing the legislative apportionment act now in force, and that that bill would be passed. He stated further that all of the members of the special committee had agreed to the legislative bill introduced by him, except Representative Melendy, who would report recommending the passage of the bill introduced by himself. It was reported that the committee was making progress in the drafting of a bill on congressional apportionment, and that the committee would probably have a bill to report at the next Senator Shiveley, from the committee ap-pointed to report a plan for the control of the State institutions, stated that the comnittee would recommend the bipartisan plan, that is, boards to consist of two Republican and two Democrats, to be appointed by the Governor. Representative Moore repudiated this report, declaring that he had not attended a meeting of the committee, and so far as he could ascertain there had been no meeting of the committee called. The re-

ort, he said, represented the idea of Mr. Shiveley and no one else. It is apparent that the committee, on the subject of the metropolitan police, is badly at sea, and there are likely to be three re-ports. One of these will recommend the apointment of metropolitan police comm soners by the Governor, another by the judges of the Circuit Court, and the other will recommend that the mayors shall appoint. There will be another meeting of the oint caucus on Wednesday evening.

NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE. The Usual Grist of New Measures Presented Yesterday. The following bills were introduced in

the Senate yesterday: By Senator Barnes-To prevent the sale of pernicious literature. By Senator Barnes—To amend the char-By Senator Cranor-A bill for the com-By Senator Gifford-To legalize the acts of circuit and superior courts. By Senator Haggard-To provide for waterway from the navigable waters of the Wabash river to Lake Michigan. By Senator Boyd-To prevent the garnishment of a judgment received for personal

By Senator Seller-Concerning deeds sued on invalid tax sales. By Senator Wishard-To amend the act roviding for a more uniform method of ownship business. By Senator Wishard-Requiring insurance companies doing business in the State to ile with the Auditor of State annually a detailed statement of assets and Habilities. By Senator Wishard-Providing that estates shall be taxed where they are lo-

By Senator Baker-To amend the tax law. Senator McLean-To permit the city of Terre Haute to expend the sum of \$250,the present debt of that city being now near the constitutional limit. By Senator Wray-To amend the law governing proceedings in certain civil cases. By Senator Kern-To repeal all laws in conflict with the Barrett law.

By Senator McCord-To amend the law governing the organization of banks. By Senator McCutchan-Making the penalty for the embezziement of sums less than \$3 the same as provided for petit larceny. By Senator Gifford-Fixing the per diem of township trustees. By Senator Gifford-Regulating telephone

INVESTIGATION OF MR. JOHNSON Will Begin Next Friday at the Institution in Fort Wayne.

The investigation of the School for the

Feeble-minded, at Fort Wayne, and the administration of the institution by Alexander Johnson, did not begin yesterday morning, as had been arranged. Senator Bird, at the opening of the Senate yesterday morning, presented a petition, signed by about sixty of the employes of the Fort Wayne school, asking that they be allowed to testify before the investigating committee. The tenor of the petition implied that these witnesses desired to appear in behalf of Superintendent Johnson. It would be impracticable for all these witnesses to come to Indianapolis, and as there is a disposito third reading. Half the session has been had and very little important legislation has reached a stage close to passage. Five hundred bills have been introduced in the House, against 493 for a corresponding period of two years ago, but at the 1833 session of two years ago, but at the 1833 session sistent with a full and complete alring of

the case. The petition introduced by Sen-ator Bird was referred to the committee on

Senator Wishard's Bridge Bill. Senator Collett's committee on county and township business held a meeting after the adjournment of the Senate last evening to consider the bill of Senator Wishard concerning the building and repair of bridges. The bill provides that where an The age of consent bill, introduced by Mr. Fowler, was amended on second reading improvement is to be made that requires the expenditure of \$500 or more that published notice must be given and the work let to the lowest and best bidder. When the committee got together it found awaiting it a delegation of bridge men, who showed to the committee that it would require the employment of an expensive expert every time a little improvement had to be made. The real reason why the bridge men are opposed to the bill is that it will require the letting of bridge contracts in the open, and prevent the gouges that have been the source of big profits to the bridge companies. Morris Defrees was present and gave the committee some information as to the shady methods that sometimes char-acterize the letting of bridge contracts The committee was not ready to reco the passage or the postponement of the bill, and they told the bridge men that they

Killed in Committee. The Senate committees yesterday recommended more bills for indefinite postponement than for passage. Senator Collett, from the committee on county and township business, favorably reported Senator Houghton's bill authorizing counties and townships to construct and repair bridges; also, Senator Seller's bill requiring town-ship trustees to keep a record of orders issued. The following bills were recom-mended for indefinite postponement: Senator Boyd's bill relating to the trespassing of animals.

Senator Vail's bill requiring owners of land to cut weeds along public highways.

Senator Schneck's bill fixing rates for

legal printing. Senator Seller's bill to amend the law governing the bidding in of lands sold under foreclosure of school fund mort-

Senator Self's bill to amend the tax law

Waterway Commission. Senator Haggard's bill to provide for a waterway from Lake Michigan to the navigable waters of the Wabash river proposes to create the "Drainage and navigation commission of the Wabash and Kankakee rivers." It provides that the Governor shall appoint the three members of the commission, who are authorized to employ a civil engineer and to collect and tabulate all information they can find bearing on the subject and report as to the feasi-bility of the scheme not later than the 30th of September, 1896. The Senate is to firm the appointments made by the Govfirm the appointments made by the Governor. The members of the commission are to receive \$4 a day for the time actually engaged. The sum of \$2,500 is appropriated for the expenses of the commission. The preamble to the bia recites that it is desirable to employ in the construction of the canal the unemployed convict labor of the State.

To Abolish Poll Taxes. Senator Baker yesterday introduced a bill to abolish poll taxes. He said with regard

to his bill: "The object of the poll tax was to reach persons in the State who had no property and paid no property tax, and yet enjoy the benefits of our State government, and to that extent equalize taxation. The op-eration of our poil-tax laws has had just the opposite effect from that intended, in that the persons who have no property do not pay their poll taxes, and such taxes cannot be and are not collected. No other class of taxes paid by property owners, who pay them, and are compelled to do so be-cause they have property from which it can be collected, is so much complained of and is so unpopular. A realization of these facts has resulted in the abolition of poll taxes in most of the States.

Manwaring to Succeed Thayer. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 11.-Hon. A. Manwaring, of Mentone, Ind., ex-State Rep. resentative, was chosen by the Kosciusko county central committee, at its meeting this afternoon, as Republican candidate for State Senator to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. John D. Thayer, deceased. Two ballots were cast, with the following re-

First Ballot-A. C. Manwaring, 18; W. D. Frazer, 19; H. S. Bigs, 2. Second Ballot-A. C. Manwaring, 20; W. D. Frazer, 19. Legisiative Notes Mr. Albert Cook, of Akron, Fulton county, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, gave up his position, yesterday, to Mr. James T.

Bryan, of Logansport. Senator Baker presented a petition yesterday, signed by 150 of his Anderson constitu-ents, asking for the passage of the Boord building and loan association bill. The Senate passed one bill yesterday, the bill of Mr. McGeath, of the House, providing that county commissioners may issue bonds to complete courthouses. The bill has a special application to Blackford county.

The Foreign Missionary Conference of the Indianapolis Presbytery will be held to-day at the First Presbyterian Church. At 11 o'clock there will be roll call and brief reports from the churches and dinner at noon will be at the Commercial Club. The afternoon session will begin at 1:30 with missionary talks by Rev. W. Frazee, of Brazil; Rev. E. Smith Mille of Greenwood, and Rev. Charles E. Huffer, of Edinburg, followed by a general discussion. At 2:30 "Methods of Securing Missionary Offerings," will be discussed by Rev. John H. Bright, of Hopewell; Rev. Leon P. Marshall, of Franklin, and Rev. Charles M. Lomberd, of Spanger A. 2000. Leon P. Marshall, of Franklin, and Rev. Charles M. Lombard, of Spencer. At 3:30, "Advisability of Denominationalism in Missions" will be discussed by Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, Rev. M. L. Haines and Rev. F. O. Ballard. The evening address will be given by Rev. W. S. Plummer Bryan, of Chicago, one of the most gifted ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and his subject will be "Foreign Missions." Miss May Johnson will sing.

Strange Domestie Amusement. John Smock, living at No. 77 South California street, was fined, in Police Court, yesterday, for assault and battery on his wife. Smock denied the charge and said he had good-naturely jerked his wife out of bed by her feet. Mrs. Smock was present and corroborated her husband's statement. She declared that the offense was but a

mere bit of domestic jocularity. Don't You Think It Wise To have your household furniture insured? The Glens Falls has perhaps more of this class of business in Indianapolis than any other company. See them at their office, Lombard Building.

THE CRESCENT HOTEL.

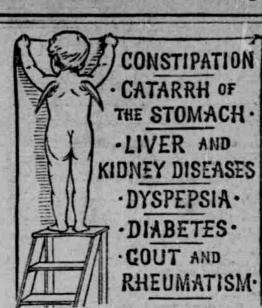
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A Specially Organized Company. 250 nights in New York, 150 nights in Chicago. Lopular Prices Night: Orchestra, 75c; orchestra cir le, \$1; dress circle, 5 'c; balcony, 25c; gallery, 15c. Matinee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.

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